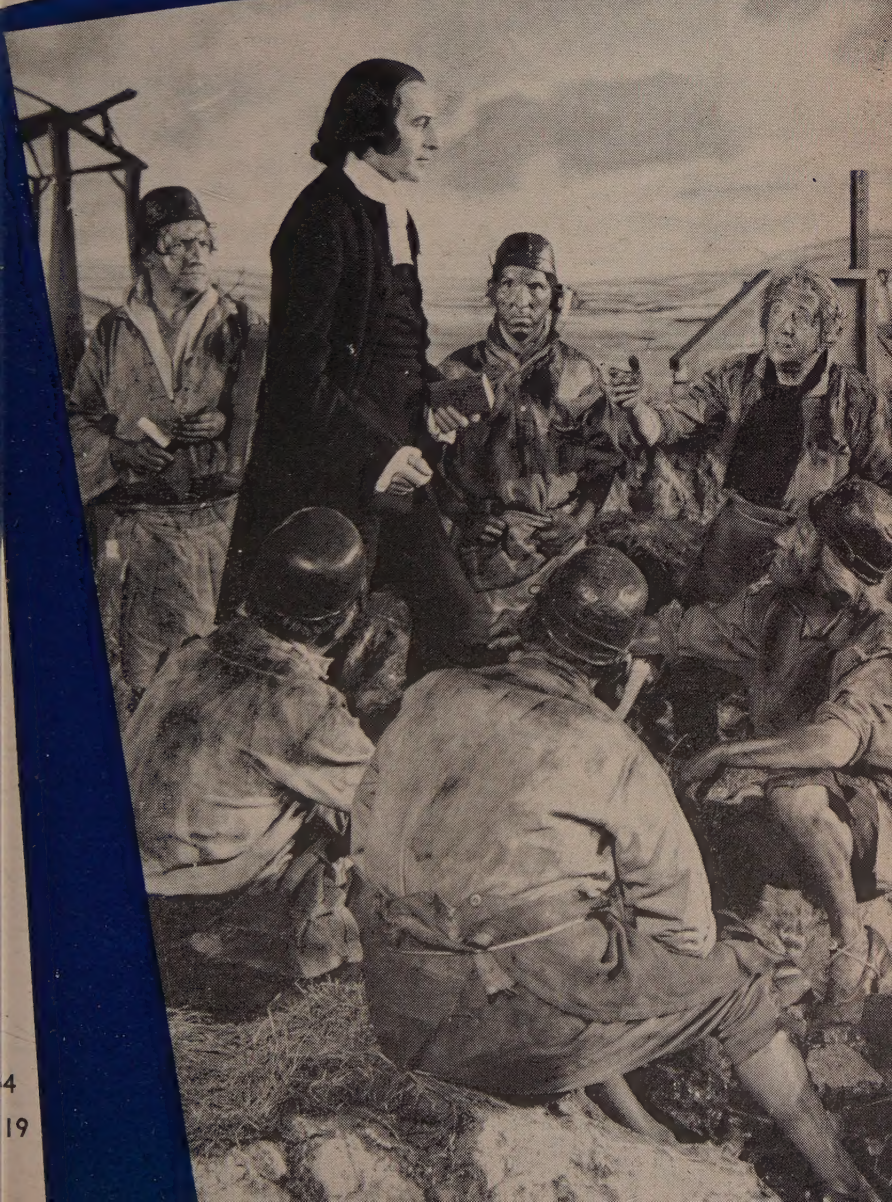
Concern



Cover Photo

Maybe you don't recognize the man, but the situation should ring a bell. One of the greatest preaching ministries of the world was that of John Wesley to the poverty-stricken coal miners of Bristol, England. All but forgotten by the church, the miners found visions of new life in the heart-warming words of the little man who came to talk about Christ.

The miners' hunger for the gospel spurred Wesley on to greater preaching in the out-of-doors. Sometimes he preached to crowds of 10 to 15 thousand.

The cover scene is from the feature-length color film "John Wesley" produced by the Radio and Film Commission of The Methodist Church in cooperation with J. Arthur Rank. (See story page 4.)

Forum

THEY WAIT TO JUMP

Sirs:

I want to say how much I enjoyed the article "What About Tito?" by Claud Nelson in the 16 April CONCERN. While I enjoyed this frank look at conditions in communist Yugoslavia, however, I think articles like this can, and will, only add wood to the fire. As you know only too well, there are already too many people waiting to jump on the "Brand Methodists Red" bandwagon without our adding to the clamor and din. I don't want to sound like either Joe McCarthy or Bob Shuler, but at the same time I think we have to be careful what we print. This doesn't mean that we have to leap into a box and pull the lid down after us. Let us always maintain Christian standards of integrity, freedom of thought, honesty and frankness, together with a careful analysis of what the results may be.

James D. Riddle, Texas

SIGN HER UP

Sirs:

This is in answer to one of the articles that appeared in one of the most recent issues of CONCERN. I would like to become one of the representativ for CONCERN. The articles that appe in CONCERN are the most importa issues concerning young people, a I feel that more of the young peo attending our church should be re lar readers.

Sara Jo Boullt, Tex

OUR YOUNGEST?

Sirs:

Our son asked us to send this ph as a hint that some of your editori are a bit weighty for a few of y younger readers. At this point S

was having difficulty with an ar on page 4. Perhaps if you would company your more intellectual tempts with pictures of young (very young, he adds) the mat might be a little easier for hin master.

Polly and Bob Holmes, S

Concern

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Associate Editor: Richard Thompson
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Concern is published every other week the National Conference of Methodist Y P. O. Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn. Ri Thompson, president; Jeff Campbell, vice pr dent; Jean Stevenson, recording secret Kenneth Thompson, Jr., financial secretary.

The editorial policy of Concern as set by National Conference of Methodist Youth is Social Creed of The Methodist Church, ado by the General Conference and printed in Discipline.

Entered as second class matter September 1945, at the post office at Nashville, Tenn see, under the Act of March 2, 1879. Subsc tion price: one year, $1; renewal, $1; fore $1.50.

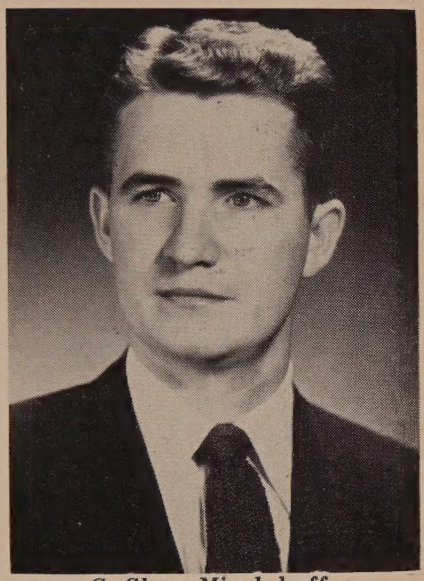
NEWS

ıth department
s staff member

th the new Youth Emphasis cam-
ı to enroll 500,000 new members
e Methodist Youth Fellowship by
the Youth Department of the
ri of Education has needed a new
member to spearhead the cam-
n. When the board met in Detroit
month, that vacancy was filled.
enn Mingledorff will join the
h Department staff June 15. He
devote full time to the Youth Em-
is, especially the drive to win new
ers.
ngledorff is now administrative
at Martin College, a Methodist
r college in Pulaski, Tenn. Before
hree years at Martin, he was di-
r of youth work in the Tennessee
erence, was assistant pastor in
non, Tenn and pastor at Glade-
Tenn. His home is Daytona
h, Fla., and he did his college and
nary work at Florida Southern and
erbilt.

arings set for bill
utlaw liquor ads

arings on the Bryson bill to out-
interstate liquor advertising have
scheduled by Committee on
state and Foreign Commerce of
J. S. House of Representatives for
19-21. Committee chairman is
esentative Charles A. Wolverton
w Jersey.
nong the witnesses to testify be-
the committee is Richard Thomp-
president of the National Con-
ce of Methodist Youth. Thompson
present statements of the Nation-
onference and its leaders on the
...
e bill (H. R. 1227) would pro-
the transportation in interstate
nerce of advertisements of al-
ic beverages. This would, in ef-
eliminate all liquor, beer and wine
rtising from magazines, news-
rs and other publications which
state lines, and also from radio
ns which are heard in more than
state.
ferences in the bill indicate that
uld also effect TV advertising, es-
lly since it would make it illegal
ansport films or transcriptions for



C. Glenn Mingledorff
. . . joins Youth Department . . .

use at liquor advertising across state borders.

The bill also contains a section beamed at direct mail advertising of alcoholic beverages. It would make it unlawful for the mails to carry "any letter, postal card, circular or pamphlet of any kind containing any advertisement of alcoholic beverages or a solicitation of an order."

Following the death of its author, Representative Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina, early in 1953, opponents of the measure felt that it would no longer have support. But a rising public sentiment over a period of months resulted in the scheduling of hearings. Proponents of the bill see this mushrooming concern on the part of church and civic groups as an indication that the bill has a good chance of passing, especially because of the influence of liquor advertising on the home.

Several congressmen have asked for time to make statements on the bill during hearings and it is expected that the issue will be debated sharply by both temperance and liquor forces.

Many church groups are encouraging ther members to write letters to

their own senators and congressmen expressing interest in the Bryson bill and the hope that it will be passed. In some areas letter-writing campaigns are already under way.

The bill is similiar to that introduced in the Senate by Senator William Langer (R.-N.D.) in 1952 which failed to clear the Senate Committee or Interstate and Foreign Commerce by only one vote after widely publicized hearings. Senator Langer has introduced his bill again this year to coincide with the Bryson bill in the House.

Individuals and groups are urged to express their views in letters to committee chairman Wolverton, House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., and to their own representatives.

Wesley film gets official premiere

Two days before April ended, top church leaders met at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City for the official world premiere of a new motion picture, "John Wesley." The film was dedicated in a service of worship, presided over by Bishop Donald Harvey Tippett of San Francisco, president of the Methodist Radio and Film Commission.

This month and next, some 515 churches across the country are holding premieres of their own, then the picture will be available to other Methodist churches and religious groups.

The movie centers around the 88-year life of Methodism's founder. It is the first feature-length film produced in the new Eastman color process, last 77 minutes. It was made by Religiou Films, Ltd. of London, part of the Arthur Rank organization. Rank pr duced the picture at cost, and man leading actors in England assisted taking small "bit" parts. Despite the savings, the total cost was almo $200,000—and that sum is only a thi of what the picture would have co if produced in Hollywood at the usu commercial rates.

The movie is designed as a teachi film, for use in churches. A numb of commercial distributors underto negotiations for national theatrical d tribution, but these offers were jected by Methodist leaders because ceptance would mean withholding film from churches for three yea Some theater showings will be ranged, where local churches can act sponsors.

The picture was directed by Norn Walker, and Leonard Sachs is featu in the lead. The movie was filmed several famous places in Britain— cluding the 279-year-old St. Pa Cathedral in London where mo cameras had never been, until chu leaders gave special permission this one time.

J. Arthur Rank, a prominent Met dist layman, cabled Bishop Tippett the New York premiere, express hope "that the message of the film not only strengthen our own faith witness, but be a means of bring many people all over the world t personal knowledge of Wesley's M ter, our Lord Jesus Christ."

Beau Nash, wealthy dandy, sought to drive John Wesley out of Bath because his preaching to the common people annoyed the complacent and self-righteous leaders of society. Here Wesley matches wits with Beau Nash and wins the day—a light touch in the new Wesley color film, just premiered.

Background on German refugees

he recovery of Germany from the station of war is one of the ern miracles . . .

western Germany in 1951 an un-ed laborer had to work five days arn enough to buy a pair of shoes. 954 that time was cut to two and lf days. People on the streets look kedly more happy than they did eighteen months ago.

East Germany an unskilled laborer to work eight days to earn enough uy a cheap pair of shoes. Pastors e receive about the same wage, *the church continues its growth.*

astors in western Germany still are iving less than the amount of ry which was voted for each pastor German Methodism in 1927. One of very able Methodist pastors, merly a Luthern clergyman, told me t if he had continued in the Luther-state church his salary would now about one thousand German marks month, whereas in the Methodist urch it was 350 German marks a th. The salaries of pastors in tern Germany, determined accord-to the number of dependents and years of service, average between y and one hundred dollars a month. heap pair of shoes in western Ger-my costs eight or ten dollars.

Europe's Future Here

Each revisiting of Germany deepens hin me the feeling that the real ure of Europe will be determined the German people. That is true in t because the nations which form-y served to hold Germany in — ance and England especially — are w so terribly weakened. I do not nk that the future of Europe is go-to be determined by Russia because mmunism has too many elements of f-destruction to be the key to rope's future. It is true in larger rt because of the magnificent vital-of the German people themselves. e way in which they have handled e refugee problem is one of the assive humanitarian achievements of r generation. The way in which they ve gone about rebuilding their own lives after the war is one of the amazingly productive developments of our time. We may yet find Germany emerging from these last decades in a stronger position in western Europe than in 1939.

Whether this probably dominance of Germany over Europe will be for good or bad will depend greatly upon the leadership which Germany has. The authoritarian tradition is strong in Germany. Many are wistfully looking for "the leader" who will restore Germany to what they think is its rightful place in the world. The right kind of leader could make Germany a redemptive force for incalculable good. The wrong kind of leader might well cause another tragedy as great as Hitler's.

Refugees in West Germany

For background to the refugee situation in Germany, we must remember the Potsdam Conference. There it was agreed that 15,000,000 Germans were to be moved westward to conform to the new boundary between Poland and Germany. In that terrible, enforced migration, probably 2,000,000 died on the way. Apparently about 3,000,000 almost immediately were absorbed into life of West Germany through contacts with friends and relatives. Ten million arrived in West Germany as refugees. West Germany was then but half of a nation, terribly defeated in war. Yet 7,500,000 more recent refugees, so that the total number has remained about 10,000,000.

The efficiency and vigor with which the Germans have cared for the refugees from eastern Europe is one of the massive humanitarian achievements of our generation. As such, it is all the more impressive in contrast to the terrible inhumanities of that nation in the past war. One wonders if there may not be an element of atonement, of seeking a vindication before the conscience of the western world, in the amazing sacrifice and persistance of the Germans in caring for these regugees.

Due to the efficiency and kindness

of the people in the World Council of Churches in West Germany, it was possible for me, in a little less than two full days, to have brief contact with five major groups of refugees in West Germany.

Recent German Arrivals

The West German government has made a bold and difficult but brave and productive decision that the recent arrivals from East Germany are to be given priority over all other refugees for resettlement. They have discovered it is far easier to resettle a person if it is done before his clothing is worn out and his morale has sagged. Six months is considered about the deadline for maximum effectiveness in resettlement. This decision is terribly hard upon that tragic number who, having waited for so long, are forced to wait even longer while newcomers are given priority over them. However, it is essentially a humanitarian decision, for it does result in a far larger number of people being able to find a productive and somewhat normal life.

I was taken to a camp near Lubeck, Germany, with a population of 4,000 refugees. In the month of January, 1954, the camp resettled 500 refugees and received 500 new ones from the eastern zone. A larger camp near Hamburg—one of many others—in the last three months resettled 9,000 refugees whose places have been immediately taken by new arrivals.

These camps are marked by excellent administration. The camp near Lubeck had a delightful kindergarten with 60 or 70 children. It was started by the Methodist Church in Lubeck, itself composed largely of former refugees. The church demonstrated so effectively the value of the project that now the government has taken it over and housed it in attractive rooms. There is a good hospital and medical staff.

Earlier German Refugees

For a glimpse of some of the people who have been bypassed to give priority in resettlement to the new refugees, I was taken to some of the great air-raid bunkers built in the city of Hamburg. Massive structures of steel and concrete, ugly in appearance and in reminder, they distort the skyline of the bombed section of Hamburg. Unspeakable as they are for places of permanent residence, they are however better than the incredible homes which refugees have built in the ruins one passes approaching these bunkers. Wherever a family has been able to find even space in the dangerous basements of collasped buildings, there one finds a home. A hole in the ground upon examination will often prove to be an entrance to a dwelling which is more of a cave than a structure.

These new Americans have just arrived from a displaced persons camp in Germany. Church World Service and the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief have cared for them.

The city of Hamburg in its magnificent recovery from the war is vigorously erecting better housing for these refugees. It was officially stated that all of those refugees in the bunkers would be rehoused by summer. If this goal is met, the scope of the achievement and the humanitarian values involved would be difficult to exaggerate. My visit was made during the Berlin Conference of the Big Four. The expectation was wide-spread that the conference would fail to unify Germany and the results of that failure would be a wave of disappointment that bitterness in East Germany that would produce a greatly increased flood of refugees with a strong likelihood that the

ers would soon be filled again with arrivals from communist tyranny. e general distinction between the aced persons and the other groups at displaced persons are not Ger- citizens. There are now about 00 of them in Germany. Most are s. Others are Latvians, Lithuan- Russians, Ukranians, Estonians, s, Croats, Rumanians, Bulgarians, nians and some Chinese from Kong. The number has been tly reduced in recent years. For ex- e, in Schleswig-Holstein in 1945 were 93,000 such refugees. In there are now 8,000. Many of , however, are the "hard core" rees — those whom it is most dif- t to resettle. Some are aged, some blind. Perhaps 22 per cent of them tuberculosis. Some have other nic illnesses and some are habitual inals. Perhaps 20 per cent of this p were professional persons.

ere again I must pay tribute to German people. Confronted with staggering problems as they have d since the war, they have yet d personnel and funds to minister nany ways to these displaced per- . In many cases these refugees who not Germans have been given prior- over German citizens in need.

erhaps the most tragic situation among the unbelievable tragedies of these displaced persons has to do with so many advanced cases of tuberculosis. Adequate medical care is not possible. Some of these people have laid in bed in their pathetic shelters for months that have stretched into years. Some of their rooms have no windows. Some of them are so cut off from people of their own kind that they have had no opportunity to speak or to hear their own native tongue because their only visitors have been Germans whose language they do not understand. Could any exile be more lonely, any existence be more tragic?

congregation dedicates a new rch, built in Germany after the war.

Refugees Outside the Law

In Western Germany, I was told, there are 40,000 who are in the West illegally. They have somehow slipped across the Iron Curtain and for reasons of their own avoided the established channels of refugee life. With the vast program of service to the other groups, the German officials recognize no relief responsibility for these men, but will give them free housing in certain bunkers.

I finished this hurried visit to Germany with a vivid impression of the splendid services performed by the World Council of Churches for the refugees. In basic policy the federal, state and city governments of western Germany carry the fundamental needs of housing, food, clothing and medical welfare. The church, through its various agencies, carries responsibility for religious ministry — which is done in a splendid variety of ways. It also has performed again and again the vital function of a demonstration of new projects, as for example, the way in which the Methodist church of Lubeck began the kindergarten in that camp. When the value of these projects has been demonstrated, the governmental agencies have often taken them over, leaving the church free to move into other fields of service.

Amidst the inconceivable tragedy of this human suffering, it is a tremendous privilege for the Methodist that through the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, we will be able to bring five thousand of these refugees to find a new life in America.

—BY EUGENE L. SMITH,
Methodist Board of Missions

what the seeker finds

Guided by two of its ace reporters —C. L. Sulzberger in Paris and George Dugan in New York—the correspondents of the New York *Times* recently made a survey of religious interest in all parts of the world, and published the results in a two-page special feature.

This was the writers' conclusion: "Man's faith in God does not, on the whole appear to have suffered any crippling blow in the last two decades as a result of the horrors of war, the discoveries of science, the encroachment of materialism, or the political and ideological conflicts of the current era."

Concern Feature

It is doubtful if any daily newspaper (except a few related to churches) would have been concerned with a religious survey of this kind 25 years ago. The *Times* story is but one in a long series of instances that indicate general public interest in religion (or what man may expect to gain from religion)—an interest that editors are quick to perceive and utilize.

Both the "class" and popular magazines are vying with one another for feature articles on religion. *Newsweek* recently ran several columns of reviews of religious books. Almost every issue of the *Reader's Digest* has an article that some few years ago would have been found only in a church publication. The *Saturday Evening Post, Fortune, Look,* and some other magazines have had well-written series of articles on religious topics or personalities. The news-weeklies (*Times, Newsweek* and others) and the press associations provide wide coverage of religion, written by highly qualified staff members. Too, there is place in hundreds of daily and weekly newspapers for columns of religious news and comment from the pens of prominent clergymen.

Increasing church enrollments—even though not always accompanied by increased attendance — is another index to general concern with religion. On this point, the New York *Times* said editorially: "Church attendance and membership rolls are at best imperfect guides (to the vitality of religious conviction). Yet, in this country, amid all the competing influences of our modern day — the automobile, television, all forms of entertainment and sports, the constant pressure of materialism, and the preoccupation with and anxiety over the political troubles of our world —

Reid

senses a prevailing and guides our social conscience, our ethics and our behavior. It suffers occasional conspicuous setbacks. It may not express itself in the outward forms of worship, it may not be spoken, but is not the less real and in the long run influential."

Opinion-poll expert, Elmo Roper, believes that much of this "turn to religion" is because "people are desperate today for a stable world and a lasting peace." His polls indicate that three-fourths of people queried believe the churches to be the world's *best hope for peace;* 40% call church leaders the most important group in the nation, and a majority place more faith in religion than in the military or government for future national well being.

Whether or not this new trust in God and in religion — fear-begotten though it may be — continues and makes for a strong church will probably depend upon what the seeker *finds in the local church.* If it seems concerned with the trivialities of ecclesiasticism and makes little demand upon contemporary opinion and need and life, he may not for long enter its doors. He may, however, still believe in ideals it does not follow. But if it has relevance to everyday living, if it leads him to highest truths and engaged in a crusade for a better world he will enlist for lifetime service.

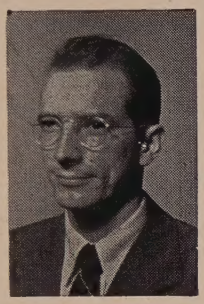
—BY W. W. Reid

To bad about France, eh?

oo bad about France, isn't it?"
hat do you mean, too bad?
h, what a political mess they're
And this Indonesia thing. Seems
we're always getting sucked into
thing, by somebody else's imperial-
"
hose imperialism? France's, or
ia's?
Well—both, I guess—the Commies
ng to take over the world, and
ing plenty of help from people who
sick and tired of being under the
nch, or the British, or the Dutch
hese years."
ep. The Commies know where to
e in, all right. Guess they're prob-
mixed up in this Puerto Rican
pendence move, too.
Yeah . . . except that's sort of dif-
ferent, because most
Puerto Ricans are glad
to have us in there.
They really have self-
ernment, after all."
ou know, I'm not so sure about
t. These fanatics of theirs may not
quite so crazy as we think. Got to
ing into this business the other day
found out there's another side to

Yeah? What's that?"
Well, for instance, the U. S. Con-
ss controls Puerto Rico's trade in
h a way that they have to buy 98
cent of their goods from us. And
ir wages are mighty low.
Is that so! What else?"
We control their defense policies.
s country can draft Puerto Ricans,
n though they have no vote in con-
ss. Sixty thousand Puerto Ricans
used to register during World War
in spite of the fact they could have
n sent to jail.
Are you kidding?"
No, I'm not . . . When this country
ed four-fifths of the island of
ques (26,000 acres) for military
poses, the people got 15 days in
ich to get out . . . with Puerto Rico's over-population, that was a bad situation.

"Wait a minute. If all that goes on, there would be a independence movement — not just a few wild-eyed fanatics trying to shoot up Congress."



Nelson

There is a bigger independence movement than we in this country realize. When the new constitution was adopted, two political parties including the second largest boycotted the election because it didn't provide for independence. More than 1,000 Puerto Rican members of those parties were in jail at the time.

"I still don't get it. If Puerto Rico wants a better constitution, why doesn't it vote for one?"

Because we are actually in control. The U. S. Congress has reserved the right to alter or abolish the Puerto Rican constitution any time it wants to. All Puerto Rico has is the right to set up a municipal administration . . . On top of that, this country got a resolution through the U. N., on the basis of the present constitution, relieving us of making reports to the U. N. on Puerto Rico because it is supposed to be "self-governing."

"Well, if all that's really true . . . Say, who told you all of that stuff, anyhow?"

I didn't get it from daily papers. I got it from a couple of pacifist papers — "Fellowship" in this country and "Peace News," from England.

"Pacifists, huh? Can you depend on what they say?"

I sure wouldn't want to try to prove they're wrong, just by what the daily papers DON'T say!

Guess you got something there. Well see you later . . ."

—BY CLAUD NELSON, JR.

Concern feature

Source of concern

Word-power

What would you do if you had Lancelot Hogben's assignment? The British Interplanetary Society invited him to explore the question of how to establish communication with another planet—assuming, of course, that technical ways be found. What would *you* say? How *say* it? What *lingo?*

But back down to familiar old earth-ways. What is "talk?" How *communicate?* What happens to an idea when it gets "across"? What state is presupposed in sender? In receiver?

Miss Bowman

Traffic is two-way, else there's no conversation. The Blackfeet Indians knew this; they said that no story is "told" until it is "heard." Baker Brownell adds that a book cannot be written until it is "read." No teaching unless learning. The circuit must needs be completed. Otherwise lecturer Long-Wind is simply disturbing the sound-waves for his own amusement or amazement.

Few of us, perhaps, are sufficiently *frightened* at the dangerous power in our hands, of communication. More dangerous, perhaps, than hydrogen or cobalt . . . it lies *back* of such things, whether and how they'll be used. *Harper's* magazine for March, 1953 had a spine-chiller: about what possibly happened when *one word* got misunderstood . . . a word that "may have changed all our lives." Time: July, 1945; the Emperor of Japan, ready for discourse, wanted time to discuss terms. The word released in response to the U. S. was *mokusatsu* —but it was a word with two meanings. If implying "no comment" (wishing more time), there might have been such time given, possibly terms, possibly no bombs over Hiroshima or Nagasaki, possibly no Russian armies in Manchuria, possibly no Korean war to follow, possibly . . . how many thousands of lives of young men spared. But what flamed forth was the second meaning: "ignore," which flared hate emotions higher; history holds what happened. Stuart Chase's *Power of Words* (Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1954) points with words at the unimaginable potent power of . . . words. For ministers, youth, friends of youth, and—let's hope: envoys of nations in the dangerous hour.

Yes, it's frightening, this power in our hands. As with other powers, man had better be more careful how he uses. How prepare, as Christian youth for better stewardship of *communication?*

1. Discover in the heart, experientially (the only way, after all, one really understands anything) the miracle of two-way communication . . . through prayer. "In the beginning was the Word"—God had a thought, a Word to "communicate" with his created family. This "Word" was *with* God *was* God. Similarly, our deepest thoughts — that which we have to communicate — constitute our real selves. God is personal; prayer is communing: "I-Thou" as the deep-seeing Jewish philosopher Buber says. Understanding flows between, "how silent . . . how silently . . . God imparts." In reverent awe the hallowed Jahweh name was breathed. We can purpose to seek communication in our group-worship, not just parts, prayers, hymns; from our side, what we have to do is *mean* in praying, our singing . . . then listen, receive.

Concern Feature

2. Experiment, with courage born of near-desperation at man's *lack* of communication, in helping persons around us in our daily contacts understand us and one another! Each life is God's "little laboratory." People are lonely for real understanding. The group work movement is growing out of pitiful need. Muriel Lest

from her world travels that "there new pattern developing in human y" of tiny groups which have ac- d inner fellowship and firm dis- e operating through invisible vi- ns of love, of boundless good- will."

Before man minimizes himself to be destroyed by the infinitestimal, let him dare be a channel for the communication of the Infinite!

—BY CLARICE BOWMAN

What's doing

In the good old summer time

is morning I found on my desk a ale which Steve, the high school man at our house, had made out. luded important dates to remem- "Term papers due" . . . "note- due" . . . "exams" . . . "LAST May 28!"

st MYF young people are looking ard to the important date: LAST . With it comes summer and a *nge* and a *chance* for every MYF. e *challenge* is to lay the kind ans which will keep the MYF go- full steam throughout the sum- without a slackening off of activi- ties. The *chance* which every alert MYF council will recognize is to have the kind of program which they have been dreaming about now that school is out and the gang at the church will have more time and the weather will make possible many of the projects which have passed by during the busy months ne school year.

Ewing

uring the next few weeks the MYF cil should be busy laying plans for ally "bang up" program for your .

re are a few ideas for planning:

Arrange for a delegation to at- the summer camp, institute or as- bly.

Spend some time each day in de- n and study. Get some of the gang ther for discussion of some of the tions raised by *I Believe*, church ol lessons or fellowship discussion s.

★ Hold a Youth Activities Week with the young people of the whole church joining in a period of planning, work, study, fun and fellowship. See the May issue of *Roundtable* for complete suggestions for arrangements.

★ Plan a retreat for your MYF. Make arrangements carefully. Hold it over a week-end with plenty of opportunity for work and fun.

★ Perhaps you can share the know-how in your MYF with a church which has a weak MYF or hasn't developed one yet. Consult your district superintendent or district director of youth work for information and counsel in this. Make a project of getting another MYF on its feet this summer.

Concern Feature

★ Arrange to send your MYF counselor to conference for training and fellowship. See your pastor or conference director of youth work for specific information on these.

★ Plan a trip to visit special Methodist projects in your conference or state.

★ Arrange for a church-wide picnic for the whole church family.

★ Make a careful and thorough survey of your community to build lists of the young people who do not belong to church.

★ Hold a Christian witness week-end to invite all unchurched young people to share in your MYF.

Check on work projects at the church which your MYF can tackle. Painting your class room, building recreation equipment, creating a worship center, landscaping the church lawn, building a barbecue pit are but a few.

—BY HAROLD W. EWING

A new answer came: 'don't give me money'

"We had just returned to the road from a visit to a pygmy village," writes a foreign missions expert currently traveling in Africa. "I asked a missionary traveling with us to make a money gift on my behalf to the African who had been my guide. The man's response was, "No, don't give me money. When you come by this road again, bring me one of those large pictures of Jesus.' "

Burton Martin, leader of an interdenominational team conducting an audiovisual survey in Africa, notes that he has been impressed with "an eagerness everywhere to make use of visual materials which will communicate the Christian message."

This work is sponsored by RAVEMCO (Radio, Audio-Visual Education and Mass Communications Committee of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA)—which means, too, that Methodist youth have a part in the work through their giving to the Methodist Youth Fund. RAVEMCO is a Youth Fund project.

Remember: May 31 is the deadline for this year's Youth Fund budget. Send your final payments in a few days before that date.

Mission library needs good books

"The Tandur Social Welfare Committee recently asked if I could help set up a small library for English-speaking people, mostly government officials," writes Missionary William R. Moon, of Tandur, Deccan, India. "I told them I thought possibly there were some friends in America who might be willing to contribute some good quality books for this purpose. If any of you would care to cull out some secular volumes of reliable character you no longer wish to keep, they could become a real asset to us here. We will be reaching the educated class so we want only good, readable books of high moral tone. Preferably they should not be on directly Christian themes for this is simply to be a public lending library and not for evangelistic outreach. Yet in establishing this it

CUES

can help to build up a reservoir of goo will for us as missionaries and gi us open doors we would not have othe wise."

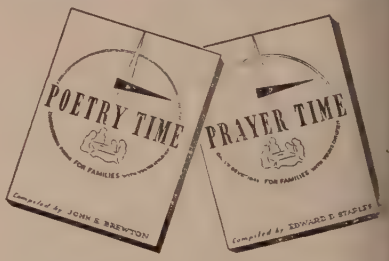
Mail at "book rates." Mark plainly "Used books for Library purposes Address: Rev. William R. Moo Methodist Mission, Tandur, Decca India.

Youth Planbook printed and gone

The latest edition of *Youth Pla book*—1954-55 is off the press, distri ted, and temporarily out of stock in place or two. Some 130,000 copies *Youth Planbook* are on their way MYF leaders.

This annual guide to study and p gram materials for MYF planning prepared by the General Board of Ed cation for free distribution. Most a

Books for Children



Two books of devotional material for families with young children. More than 200 suggested devotions and a large selection of poems that children love. Companion books with sturdy paper covers, in gift box, $1.00, postpaid.

The Upper Room

The world's most widely used devotional guide

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conference boards of education have copies on hand.

outh Planbook is distributed free n the branches of the Methodist lishing House. Ask for booklet ber 2043-BE.

tishers invite uth to visit

you are traveling to Europe this mer, or have a friend who is, you ld inquire about an unusual invita- that comes to young people to nd their holidays in an English e. Hosts: Methodist families in tingham, England.

n behalf of the Exchange Holiday mittee of the Nottingham Method- South Circuit, pastor Arthur H. i invites any young people to spend days free of charge in a Methodist e, anytime during June, July or gust.

he exchange committee lists some ts reasons for issuing such an in- tion: exchange visits make life er by forming lasting friendships, d Christian fellowship, give a vision the world church in action, widen izons, break down barriers which de nations and contribute towards better spirit of understanding and dwill in life.

ersons interested may write Rev. hur H. Bird, 55 Musters Road, West dgford, Nottingham, England. CON- N has a few descriptive folders ut the project, available immedi- ly on request.

ompson article w reprinted

It's a Matter of Logic," a state- nt by National Conference of thodist youth president Richard ompson, has been reprinted from the *ice* and is now available in an at- ctive folder.

t speaks to the issue of drinking l gives one person's reasons for total tinence.

Single copies are free, $1.75 per 100 ies, from Methodist Board of Temp- nce, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Wash- ton 2, D.C. Ask for folder number .

New pamphlets out in public affairs series

In the handy, dependable and useful 25-cent pamphlet series of the Public Affairs Committee (22 East 38th St., New York 16) are three new titles of interest to CONCERN readers.

"If I Marry Outside My Religion" concludes that differences in religious affiliation present serious but not impossible barriers to successful marriage. Two people can solve the problems if they understand what they have to reckon with, stake out their common ground, and work to make their marriage a success.

"The Stranger at Our Gate" deals with American immigration policies, holds that "a basic rethinking of our present inflexible and restrictive immigration policies is necessary to bring our immigration practices into accord with our democratic aspirations."

Author of the pamphlet is U. S. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. He lists five "persistent myths" which have become widely accepted. They are: rigid laws are needed to prevent the country from being flooded with immigrants; immigration threatens American living standards; certain races or nationalities are undesirable; immigrants do not make good citizens; there isn't room for many more people here.

Senator Humphrey holds that not one of these five assumptions can be supported by statistics, science, or history. This pamphlet is one of major importance to concerned Christians.

Youth interested in educational television as a vocation or as TV viewers will enjoy the third pamphlet, "What Educational Television Offers You." Order the pamphlets from the committee at its address above.

Friends of CONCERN

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District revival reaches many youth

Youth in the Maryville, Tenn., district planned a spring revival, and they set aside six days for their services. Response was so overwelming that they wouldn't quit, extended meetings for nine more days.

At the last count, a total of 908 recorded a commitment. Of that number 252 made decisions for full-time church vocations.

On the scheduled day of closing, leaders decided to have a great rally the next Sunday. That night, 1041 youth jammed every available space at First Methodist Church, and 300 parents attended special services at nearby Broadway church. They moved the revival to the high school, whose auditorium is largest in the county. A record-breaking 1828 attended the final service.

Preparation for the meetings included 100 prayer cells over the district, "Minute Men" young people who explained the revival in churches around Maryville, and prayer cards for youth. During the week were chapel services in 14 high schools, morning radio programs and evening broadcast of their services. Everything was youth sponsored, and the district MYF council planned and promoted the meeting. Pastors of the district were part of the planning process and helped train the youth who worked in services.

Folks that way are still talking about amazing things that happened in their youth revival.

MYF Roundup

◆ MYF in Matthews Memorial church, Ft. Worth, Texas studied the alcohol unit in January, then took action. They educated church members in a Dr. I. Q. program (complete with singing commercials and bubble gum prizes), made posters and started campaigns against alcohol ads on radio and TV.

◆ Some 80 youth and adults attended a district career clinic in Arkadelphia, Ark., March 27. Special resource persons spoke on their fields on service, then led interest groups.

◆ Board of Evangelism executive

MYF in action

Lucy Nalder of Rhimersburg, P paused with POWER during morni watch at the Erie Conference spiritu life retreat at Cooks Forest. Some MYFers were there at the same ti 45 MYFers attended a confere spiritual life retreat at Salmanac St Park, New York.

secretary Harry Denman spoke at t annual Louisiana Conference rally M 1 at Alexandria. Centenary Colle choir sang, and retiring officers ported on various phases of their wo

◆ Ellen Coltharp, fourteen-year-o active MYFer of the Delhi, La. chur took three top h ors at the Louisia State Univers livestock show March, was award the loving cup in t Junior 4-H clubs Louisiana for "o standing progress livestock produc tion." She was fir in showmanshi among all girls f the state and her Jersey cow won t honors. She has 86 ribbons to sho for her three years of work as a 4- club member.

isconsin MSM tifies on U. N.

When the Wisconsin MSM held its e conference the first week-end in il, Milwaukee Kenwood's student ker, Dick Hinkleman brought an for action. U. S. Senator Alexer Wiley of Wisconsin was coming is home state to open a series of onal hearings on the subject of ted Nations charter revision.

Hinkleman had requested time for Wisconsin MSM to speak its views, the big day was only a week off. state council decided to hold on the opportunity and use the time t Hinkleman had been sharp enough rrange. So a committee set to work ting a statement.

long writing session, two late tings, and a statement was ready the state conference. Delegates e hearty approval, and instructed ir retiring president Sue Martin of nah to speak for them.

When Senator Wiley arrived in Milkee for the hearings, he faced a tery of television cameras and io mikes. Witness number 20, ng the 38, was Sue Martin.

Deliberately and calmly she told the up: "We call for revision of the

Sue Martin
. . . testifies for students . . .

MSM in action

United Nations Charter in such manner as to enable that body to enact, interpret and enforce world law against aggression and war and to preserve human rights and peace." She urged increased financial support of the U. N. technical assistance program.

"In this age of the hydrogen bomb and jet speed," she concluded, "it is more clear than ever that if we are to exist as individuals and nations we must learn to cooperate. As Methodist students of Wisconsin, we feel that the United Nations is our best present instrument of cooperation."

Senator Wiley commended Sue for the statement and the students for having such firm convictions. He asked how the statement had been developed and prepared. And the pert witness was glad to answer—testifying to the power and ability of concerned students speaking on contemporary issues and great concerns of the Christian faith.

Indiana State WF plants cherry tree

Last month the Indiana State Wesley Foundation celebrated the end of a year-long project when they planted a Japanese cherry tree on their Terre Haute campus. The tree was given to the students by the Japan International Christian University Foundation in appreciation of a $250 scholarship given to help a student at ICU.

World Christian Community chairmen Joyce Skinner and Charlotte Slazas led the campaign for funds. which included a play, special offerings and solicited donations from alumni and friends.

Wesley Foundation president Paul Steward presented the tree to the president of the college, and Foundation members and leaders participated in a short outdoor devotional service held around the tree after the planting.

Over 50 trees have been planted on campuses around the country, in recognition of support of ICU.

Written For Youth - - -

POWER THROUGH PRAYER, by Clarice Bowman and George Harper. $1.50

HOW TO PRAY, by Kirby Page. 50¢

These two books may prove to be the practical help you need for developing your prayer life.

LIVING WITH PEACE OF MIND, by Kirby Page. 50¢

For devotional reading, help in worship services, articles for church papers.

DISCOVERING THE BIBLE, by Suzanne deDietrich. 50¢

Published for youth Bible study around the world for the World Council of Churches.

WHAT OTHER TIME? by Jim Crane. $1.00

Cartoons by the **motive** artist who makes you laugh AND think about our world situation.

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